-The names of Mesers, THOMAS CORWIN, CLARK B. COCHRANE and other members of Congress were yesterday registered in the hotel-books of our city.

-A few weeks ago, a great crowd of persons were assembled at a race in Abergavenny, Wales. The Grand Stand was close to the bank of the river Uak, the waters of which were at this time swollen and rapid. At Abergavenny is a pauper lunatic asylum, in which are about 800 patients, and on this afternoon a large number of the female lunatics were brought out to walk by the side of the river opposite to the racecourse, and from which they would see something of the sport going on, on the other side. Suddenly one of the patients—a middle-aged woman—saw among the crowd on the opposite bank her husband, who is a confectioner at Newport, and was hawking his wares among the people. With a wild scream she ran down the bank and precipitated herself into the foaming terrent, and attention was drawn to her just as the horses were about to start. A scene of terror ensued such as cannot be described. The lunatics on the bank clung to each other, and filled the air with their shrieks. The poor woman was carried rapidly down the stream, and battled wildly with its rapid waters, ecreaming for aid when her head came above water. The assembled crowd deserted the racing to rush to the river's bank, and shouted with dismay and excitement as each plunge seemed to be the last the victim would give. A man threw off his upper clothing and dashed straight toward her amid tremendous cheers; but when he reached the middle of the stream the strength of the current bore him away for some distance. In vain he turned and tried to ascend; he, too, became visibly exhausted, and it now seemed that two human beings must perish in the sight of a crowd, utterly powerless to save them. The man, however, managed to gain the side and held on to some over-hanging bushes, while the body of the woman, who ceased struggling, and was now supposed to be dead, floated toward him. At this juncture she sank, and the man, with a last effort, dived after her. The brief space when they were submerged appeared an age, but the brave fellow had grasped the drowning man's bair, and pulled her in toward the shore. woman's ba'r, and pulled her in toward taken out.
The bank was steep; but they were both taken out more dead than alive. A ringing cheer, such as one seldom hears, broke from the spectators on the Grand Stand on the opposite bank, and most of them, with true English imperturbability, returned to the spot in time to witness the finish of the race, in which, singuhar enough, five out of the six horses and riders had met with accidents more or less severe. The usual restoratives were applied to the persons thus almost miraculously saved from death, and they both recov-

-Capt. Robert Waterman, one of the oldest ship masters in the country, died at New-Orleans on the 29th April. He was one of the last survivors of the race of seafaring men, now rapidly dirappearing, whose daring and enterprise established the high character of the American merchant marine. He was a native of Nantucket, born about 1785, and followed the sea from boyhood, commencing at the age of II years. In 1804 he came to New-York, and was in the employ of Jacob Barker, as a shipmaster, sailing from this port. During the war between England and France he sailed from Bordeaux under French colors in the merchant service, running the risk of capture by English cruisers, and with many wair-breadth escapes, encceeding in getting his cargoes into port, where the war prices enabled him to sell at handsome profits. In the war of 1812-15 he sailed under a letter-of marque, and was captured by a British frigate, but succeeded in getting permission to remain on his vessel, which was put in charge of a prize crew and sent to the nearest English post. On the voyage an American ship, also sailing under letters-of marque, retook the vess and Waterman escaped from his captors. He after ward for many years commanded one of the ships of the old line of Liverpool packets from this port. Cap. Waterman was a fine specimen of the American shipmasters of the old school-courageous, courteons, and inflexibly honest. He was well known, and universally esteemed by the shipmasters and owners of this port, and by all who had dealings with him in business

-Mr. W. W. Story, the sculptor, is making a bust of Theodore Parker.

-It is well known that May Day is always in New-England one of the coldest of the year. Nevertheless, the reverence for old traditions is so strong that the Boetonians are in the habit on that day of dressing their children in ballet costume and sending them into the street, with artificial roses on their heads, and with fe tive banners in their hands. But, on Tuesday, a small boy paraded their streets, whose appearance was a wholesome sarcasm on all unreasonable demonstra-tions. He was clad in fure and mufflers, and in his mittened fist he bore a banner with this craelly appro priate device: "To the Skating-Park." He was un ious of its meaning, for he could not read, and he had pulled it from the top of an omnibus sleigh which it had decorated in the early Winter. But the lesson was well put. -Miss Evans is honored in Mobile: a bost intended

for Summer trade on the Alahama River has been named "Beulah."

-Simon Hill, who was one of the United States marice corps at the battle of New-Orleans, died near Winchester, Va , on the 18th ult. His arm was badly shattered in the fight, and he was taken prizoner.

-Mrs. Sarah McCauley was buried in Philadelphia on the 29th ult., from the residence of her mother. The deceased was formerly Miss Sarah Mercer, and she figured prominently in a painful tragedy which took place some 17 or 18 years ago. In consequence of a wrong done the young lady, her brother (Single ton) shot Hutchinson Heberton, while in a carriage, on a ferry boat in the dock, on the Jersey side of the river. Young Mercer was tried at Woodbury, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The affair caused an intense excitement at the time. Miss Mercer, who was a very beautiful girl, married a young gentleman of Philadelphia, but they were soon after ward divorced. She subsequently married Dr J. B. McCauley of New-York. She was about 35 years of age at the time of ber death. Singleton Mercer went to Norfolk, as a nurse, at the time of the terrible fever there, in 1855, and he tell a victim to the scourge. His remains lie at Laurel Hall, along with the other Philadelphia victims of the epidemic

-Mr. John W. Browne, a lawyer of Bosten, in good practice, and well situated pecuniarily, committed suicide on Tuesday by jumping from a train going at full speed on the Fall River Railroad. He was almost instantly killed. Mr. Browne was a native of Salem. His age was about fifty years, and he was educated at Harvard, being a classmate and an intimate friend of Charles Sumner. He was in rather poor health, having overworked himself in his profession, and for the past two weeks had kept quiet in consequence. He was principally employed as a conveyancer, and had impaired his health by industriously searching records. He leaves a wife and one child, a daughter about nixteen years old.

-Two French ladies, who were in San Francisc when the Japanese arrived there, were anxious to go on board the vessel where the foreigners were. But ladies could not be received. Nevertheless, they put on portions of their husbands' wardrobe and made the wisit. They escaped detection while they only talked. for neither party could understand the other; when, bowever, they shook hands with the Admiral, a peculiar smile passed over his features, and he immediately

saused an attendant to dive into his cabin and bring out a variety of hair-pins, bracelets, furs, and other things pertaining to the female toilett. He said, with an Oriental wink at his interpreter, that he could not be mistaken in the pressure of a lady's hand.

-Not long ago, a stage coach stopped at the door of a hotel hard by Castle Howard, England. From it alighted two calm and dignified gentlemen, evidently physicians, followed by a troop of nearly a dozen fan-tastically dressed people, harmless lunatics, brought from an asylum for a day's recreation in the beautiful grounds of the castle, the sent of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The kind consideration of the medical men for their unhappy patients won the hearts of all beholders, and not a few expressions of pity and sympathy were heard for the aberration of in-tellect which had induced human beings to adopt the highly ludicrous dresses which they then exhibited. "The Emperor of China" was a notable person, and even "Lord Carlisle" himself was present, most "delighted to get home from those borrid Irish. His lordship wore a piece of tarry rope for a watch chain, to which was appended a flat-iron for a There was the unwashed, unshaven navigator, with navy boots, unlaced; the astronomer, the man made of glass, etc., etc.; but the best of the lot was the "unfortunate gentleman of the Stock Exchange, whose whole fortune had melted away, and who solicited alms of everybody, and with very great success." Under the guidance of the "medical men the lunatics were shown through the castle, and the domestics were quite astounded by a visit from so unexpected and so illustrious a party. After a thorough day's enjoyment, this remarkable company of excursionists departed in the order of their arrival, the objects, of course, of all conversation. The fun, however, was too good to be long kept secret, and it turns out that the whole affair is a scandaloes hoax most cleverly carried out, the actors being a set of fun-loving clerks from York.

-The investigation in the Lemley family poisoning case is now progressing in New-Orleans. A number of witnessee have been examined, and the probability is that their testimony will tend to fasten the deed upon the one suspected from the first, Aun, the slave cook. Miss Isabella McKee, one of the sufferers, stated that she had heard the woman use threats against the family because her son had been sent to the slave-pen for sale, and herself whipped severely.

-A subscription has been commenced in Troy for the purchase of Nalle, the fugitive slave who was rescued the other day. \$1,000 is wanted, and \$500 has already been subscribed.

-Dr. James Walker, the retiring President of Harvard College, has just received a gift of \$12,000 from gentlemen of Boston. This is a most graceful act, and one that will be of advantage to many, for it will give to the recipient freedom from the cares of life, and will allow him to bestow his time upon the pursuits for which he is especially fitted. President C. C. Felton will be inaugurated on the 28th of the present month.

-They are in a ludicrous hobble in Troy. That city is full of cents, coppers and nickels; they are increasing so rapidly that the people are growing superstitions, thinking that they either multiply themselves or that they attract other cents thither. They bid fair to become the exclusive currency of the city; already, ladies who buy for cash are forced to take with them a boy and a basket to carry the circulating medium. One of the papers calls for a public meeting on the subject, and for a concert of action.

-Charles Young, implicated in the death of Corde lia A. Caulkins, at Cincinnati, again attempted snicide on Saturday morning. This is the third effort he has made at self-destruction since that melancholy event.

-A London correspondednt of The Troy Times communicates the following pleasant particulars

communicates the following pleasant particulars respecting the late prize-light:

"Heenan had won the fight—that was evident—sad Sayers's friends determined to deprive him of it. Before the men got to their corners, after the thirty-seventh round, somebody cut the ropes, and the whose crowd of vagabonds and loafers, with the police, who had been quietly looking on for more than an hour, rushed in. The referee got up, ordering the men to leave the ring. But they managed to get at each other again, and after some sharp exchanges, Heenan got Sayers's head under his arm, where he was pounding him after the manner of Tom Hyer, and would have left him senseless, had not the friends of Sayers pulled him away and kicked and struck him. The next three rounds, Heenan went up and dared his man to come out and fight, knocking him down on each as soon as he was pushed forward. On the forty-second round, Sayers was unable to rise from Harry Brunton's knee. Heenan walked up and asked his seconds if they would throw up the sponge. They replied by crowding him away, whereupon he went at them like a tiger, at one blow knocking down Jim Walsh, and at the next upsetting Brunton and Sayers, then straightening himself out for the whole crowd. With a cross differents Macdonald and Cusiek got him away. at the next upsetting Brunton and Sayers, then straightening himself out for the whole crowd. With great difficulty Macdonald and Cusick got him away, when, after calling the crowd to witness that he was the winer of the fight, he left the riog, running faster than any one who followed him to the railroad track. I saw him in five minutes, and have been with him much of the time since. He was almost as strong when the fight ended as when it commenced. His right eye was closed, but his left eye was as good a ever, and he hit a button on Jack Macdonald's coo erer, and he has a button on Juck Macdonials eaght times in succession. Suyers was whipped on the twentieth round, and only fought on pluck after that. If the ring had not been entered Heenan would have left him senseless and out of time on the thirty-eighth round. Those who had bet at heavy odds on Sayers knew so, and that was why the fight was stopped. The fuss about police was ad sheer humbug, as the police had been there from the start. A fight was never won fairer and every fair-minded man will police and been there from the start. A fight was never won fairer, and every fair-minded man will acknowledge it. It is said that the referee was bribed to leave the ring. Sayers claims a draw, on the ground that the rounds fought were illegal. This is a mean and scurvy dodge. You put down Heenan as Champion of England, and if he is not now, he will be, for he is ready to fight Sayers again and give him another thrushing, to-morrow, next week, or next month.

POLITICAL.

-F. A. Albeyer, Mayor of Buffalo, recommends to delegates and others proposing to go to the Chicago Convention, that they meet at Buffalo on Monday, the 4th inst., and go forward together in the evening train by the Lake Shore Line. Special cars will be put on the road, and will have on board a band of music.

-The Chicago Journal says that " it is not improbable that a large number of the more violent Douglas men will leave Charleston in the night, for fear of

-The Elkhorn (Walworth County, Wis.) Indepen-

dent, in announcing the arrival of Mr. John F. Potter, on a visit to his home, takes occasion to say:

"The people of this State as a whole, independent of party preference or prejudices, are in favor of free speech, and cannot but honor the man who dures to maintain it in the halls of Congress, even at the sucrifice of his life. Judge Potter, if he would gratify the unanimous wish of his constituency, and permit his name to be used as a candidate, could be reclected by the most overwhelming majority ever given in this Congressional District.

THE CONNECTICUT WIDE-AWAKES.

One peculiar feature in the Connecticut campaign was the formation of "Wide-Awake" Clubs. These Clubs are composed of young men who, while holding themselves ready for any duty during the day, are organized more particularly for escort and torch-light duty in the evening at meetings and in processions. As such Clubs will be organized very extensively during the approaching Presidential campaign, and as all information about the Connecticut companies will be valuable to those who propose to establish other companies, we propose to give a description of the dress and drill of the Hartford Wide-Awakes.

The uniform of the Company consists of a glazed cop and a large enameled-cloth cape, made very full, and reaching down about the length of the arm, so that when the arm is harging by the side the cape entirely covers the sleeve of the cost. The capes are buttoned or tied in front, so that when the arm is raised to carry the torch the coat sleeve is not exposed, and the action of the arm is not impeded. The officers have overcoats of the enameled cloth, made in the style known as the

Inverses mantle. The object of the cape, beside being a very striking uniform, is to protect the clothes from oil which may drop from the torches. A coat would be expensive, and the cape was adopted for the rank and file on account of its cheapness. The torches are made of tin and will hold about a quart each. They are hung in a ringlike a ship's compass, and will swing in every direction, and by adapting themselves to the motion of the carrier, are always apright. The sticks are about five feet long and an inch and a half in diameter. The officers of the Company wear glazed hats instead of caps, and instead of torches they carry col ored lanterns-the captain a red lantern and the tenants green or blue. Whole cost of uniform and torch

The men are regularly drilled in marching, and are as strictly under arms as any military company. In this lies the great beauty and efficiency of the organization. The regularity of their movements in a torchlight procession elicite the warmest admiration from all who see them; and their obedience to the word of command and their strict discipline render them of great service in escort duty, and in their attendance upon out-of-door meetings. The rules of marching are as strictly enforced with the Wide-Awakes as in the 7th Regiment; and cigar-smoking, talking, leaving the ranks, and other irregularities, are no more allowed in the one than in the other corps.

The organization is extremely popular in Hartford. The young men and older ones are also enrolling themselves as members, and at their last parade they turned ont over 400 strong. The Waterbury Company have improved upon the Hartford Company in their uniform. They have their capes trimmed with a facing of white cloth or leather, which relieves the solid black of the enameled cloth, and gives the dress a lighter and more military appearance. Their torches also are got up in a little better style.

The origin of the Wide-Awakes, as nearly a can trace it, is this: In the torch-light procession which escorted Cassius M. Clay to his quarters after his speech in Hartford on the evening of February 7, and which marched through the streets after that duty, were two young men named D. G. Francis and H. P. Blair, who wore black cambric capes to protect themselves from the oil which experience had taught them would occasionally drip from the torches. Mr. G. P. Bissell, the marshal of the procession, noticed the uniform, and complimented them upon it, and at the suggestion of Mr. H. C. Beckwith, he had them put at the head of the procession, and gave one of them a fine swinging which he (Mr. Bissell) had had made for his own use. It was the subject of very general remark that the cares were a grand idea, and the next day it was proposed among the young men to get up a company of fifty, and to adopt as a uniform, glazed capes and caps, and to carry torches like the one made for Mr. Bissell. Mr. S. B. Ives and Mr. H. P. Hitchcock took active steps, and a meeting was called. This meeting was held in the room of Mr. Allen Francis, over the City Bank, a company was organized, and J. S. Chalker, esq., was chosen captain. Six lientenants were also chosen. The name Wide-Awake was suggested by a paragraph in The Daily Courant of March , written by the assistant editor, Mr. Wm. P. Fuller. It was proposed to the company by Mr. H. P. Hitch-cock, and at once adopted as just the name of all others. After the organization the ranks filled up rapidly,

and when on the 15th of March they went to Water bury, they marched to the cars one hundred strong. We have not room to give in this article an account of what this company has done during the campaign.

We can only state in brief that they drove off a crowd of rowdies who were determined to break sp a mass meeting in Waterbury: they have protected meetings, processions, and speakers in Hartford, and on election day they stationed fifty men at each of the voting places in Hartford, and did noble service in challenging, sending for voters, suppressing rowdyism, and attempts to brow-beat those who had recently left the

Loce-Feco party.

The second company was formed at Waterbury, and then New-Britain, New-Haven, and other towns quickly followed. The Shams are terribly starged by this Wide-Awake movement. Their papers try in every way to throw ridicule upon them by calling them "infant politicians," &c. The Hartford Times, just before election, was fieled with abuse and vile slanders about the company, and it was evident, from the bitterness of that wormwood-and-gall sheet that the Wide-Awake movement was carrying consternation into the ranks of the Seymour men. They could endure anything and everthing which the authorizant of the Republicans prompted them to do except the geiting up of the Wide-A wakes. That form of outhusiasm, drawing in as it did very many of their young men, was absolutely agonizing to them, and they ex claimed, "Take any shape but that !"

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER A. LACEY BY FIRE.

TWELVE OR FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

From The Memphis Anneal, 28th ult. From The Memphis Appeal, 20th wit.

A report was brought to this city yesterday by the officers of the Skylark, to the effect that they encountered a wreck of a burnt steamer at the foot of Island Sixteen, Thursday night, and the report was painfully verified during the afternoon by the arrival of the steamer Magnetia, which boat brought down the clerk, Mr. A. G. Canningham, and about thirty surviving passengers from the wreck of the A. T. Lacey, Capt. George Taylor, which boat was destroyed by fire at the point designated above, about 10 o'clock, Thursday evening. Just before the hour of 10 o'clock, when the

the point designated above, about 10 o'clock, Thursday evening. Just before the hour of 10 o'clock, when the A. T. Lacey was opposite Island Sixteen, a quantity of hay near the larboard detrick was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given at once, and the boat was headed for the shore. Almost instantaneously the flames shot forth in every direction, and in the space of two minutes after the fire had communicated with the forward portion of the boiler deck, the entire cabia was enveloped in a sheet of flames.

Many of the passengers, about seventy-five in number, pretty equally divided between the cabin and deck, had retired for the night, and the appalling scene which ensued may be imagined, but could not be described. The afrighted passengers from the cabin gathered on the starboard guard behind the wheelhouse, and by lowering themselves into the water, with the aid of life preservers, drift-logs, and the standing trees in the vicinity, the greater number gained standing trees in the vicinity, the greater number gained the shore. Mr. Cunningham estimated the number of the lost at twelve or fifteen; but as the cabin register, together with all the other books and papers of the boat were lost, there is no means of arriving precisely at the extent of the fatality. The loss of life was, in the main, confined to the deck passengers and subordinate employees of the boat. Those known to be lost are a child about six years of age, daughter of Capt. A. T. Lacey, three or four deck hands, three ne, rothildren and two cabin servants, together with two or three deck passengers and a child belonging to a deck passenger, which had been rescued, but died afterward of its injuries.

passenger, which had been rescued, but died afterward of its injuries.

Mr. Cuntingbam rescued a lady whose name is Hutchison, the wife of a lawyer of Little Rock, and brought her to this city yesterday on board the Magnolia. Mrs. H. is at the Gayoso House, and, although she received no serious wounds, she was in delicate health at the time, and was considered in a critical condition last evening.

The heroic conduct of a lady, whose name we did not learn, deserves mention. She coolly jumped over-

learn, deserves mention. She coolly jumped over-board, swam clear of the wheel, and made her way safely to shore. She also arrived in this city yester-day. Capt. Alfred T. Lacey was making a trip to New-Orleans at the time, with his family, consisting of his wife, four children, and a servant. Directing Mrs. Orieans at the time, with his family, consisting of his wife, four children, and a servant. Directing Mrs. Lacey to throw herself overboard, he followed her, and bore her safely in his arms to the shore. In like man ner he separately rescued three others of his children, and the servant. In the meantime the freight clerk caught up the youngest child of the family, an interesting girl of six years, and jumped overboard; but his hold relaxed ere he reached the shore, and the child west down to rise no more.

west down to rise no more.

During the conflagration the steamer Magnolia, Capt. Thomaseen, came down, and approached as near the burning wreck as safety would justify. Capt. T. and his efficers rendering every service that humanity and kindness could suggest. Through this agency, many lives were saved, and the condition of the sufferers was lives were saved, and the condition of the sufferers was greatly alleviated. All the survivors were transferred to the Magnolia, by the officers of which they were hos-pitably received and entertained, receiving every at-tention and favor that could be desired. These atten-tions were the more highly appreciated, inasmuch as the passengers and crew lost everything, including not only their money, but in many instances their clothing. No portion of the cargo was eaved, beyond about two

hundred head of cattle. The Magnolia lay alongside until 10 o'cleck yesterday moraing, when her longer detention was deemed unrecessary, and she arrived here in due time with about 25 or 30 of the passengers

of the ill-fated steamer.

The A. T. Lacey was one of the St. Lewis and New-Orleans Railroad line of steamers, and was bound down at the time with a cargo of western produce, consisting of flour, pork, corn, cats, hay, bacon, which y and cattle, the value of which is estimated at \$120,000. The boat had no insurance upon her freight list. The Lacey was about two years old, and is valued at \$60,000, upon which there is insurance to the amount of \$20,000—half in St. Louis and half in Putshareth.

" A DISTINCT, SQUARE ISSUE,"

BY AN ANTI-SABBATARIAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: In an interesting article on "Sunday Laws, in your paper of April 25, you call loudly upon the Anti-Sabbatarians to lock the Sunday question "square in the face," and make "a distinct square issue thereon," and "try conclusions before the grand inquest of the people," instead of calling the Sunday Law advo-

A most reasonable call, Mr. Editor, and one which I, as one of them, will respond to. We have been somewhat denunciatory of late, I admit; but if you will look at the "Documents" of the "Sabbath Committee" and the "Religious Papers" for the last twelve mittee" and the "Religious l'apers for the lass twerts or eighteen months, you will find that we have had a bad example set us, in this matter, by our opponents who have called us "rowdies," "infidels," "radrepublicans," and all sorts of hard names. Some of us have been too ready to give "til for tat;" but, as a body, we are anxious to have the question tried on its

We truly believe that our present Sunday laws are unconstitutional. In months past, we have repeatedly argued this point in the public prints, and more than once have challenged the Sunday law men to meet us once have challenged the Sunday-law men to meet us in dispassionate discussion. But, instead of accepting our challenge, and meeting our arguments with oppos-ing argumentation, they have showered obloquy and abuse upon us; and, in the last State Convention, they resolved that they would not condescend to argue the Sabbath question with us.

Such being the treatment we have received, what more natural than that some impatient ones is con-

"goose, sauce for gamer, and refore upon them in the same denunciatory style. But all such bandying of disagrecable epitheta is, we admit, useless, and worse than useless. You have set a good example in avoiding it. And, now, a word, if you please, with respect to the argument of your article. Have you stated the case fairly? It seems to me not.

You mention, as though it were the chief point at issue between us, the making of Sunday a Non dies in law, and exempting from civil process, military duty, jury service, &c., or that day. But how seldom do you hear this made a matter of complaint. I never have. If the State desires to exempt its officers and revrants from duty on any day of the week, or year, it may do so, with few if any to find fault. It may exempt the employes in incorporated institutions, apprentices, &c., and though some will undoubtedly demir, the great majority will cheerfully acquiesce. The immense majority are strongly in favor of making Sunday "2 day of exemption from ordinary labor"—s day, as you say, on which the hard-working man "may enjoy fully the society of his wife and children." But, what is londly complained of on all sides, is, that the statute law, in defiance of the constitutional provision against such "preference" and interference, sides with a somewhat large religious party, in demanding not only abetinence from "ordinary labor," but travel and recreation; and these, of course, on religious grounds. Sanitary grounds may be pleaded for the prohibition of the first, but certainly not the last. On the contrary, anitary considerations would encourage, instead of prohibiting the pleasure-ride into the country, open air sports, &c. The Paritan sects say these things, however healthful and desirable in themselves considered, must not be done on Sunday for religious reasons. The statute, framed under Puritan influence, enforces this dogma, and so far identifies itself with a religious party, in the way of support and avortism; which is, and of right ought to be prohibited by the organ

liberty which we do cemand, and that for which we will never cease our efforts until it is obtained, is this: To work on Sunday if we deem it desirable, at any honest calling, instead of enjoying the common holiday, as we may on Thankgiving Day, and on Independence; and, if we choose, to unite with the majority in abstaining from ordinary labor on that day, to travel and recreate ourselves as we please, under no other or father restrictions than these imposed on other days of the week. Just here, Mr. Editor, we propose to take our stand, and make the "distinct, square issue" you call for.

Respectfully, J. L. HATCH.

Brooklys, April 27, 1989.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

We had the pleasure of an interview, Saturday, with Mr. Clark, of the firm of Clark, Prienmean & Co. (Recky Mountain Fur Company), who, with his part-ners, just arrived from their trading house (Fort Camp-bell), some 3,000 miles up the Missouri River. Messrs. Dawsen and Meldium, of the American Fur Company,

bell), some 3,000 miles up the Missouri River. Mesers. Dawsen and Meldium, of the American Fur Company, with Col. Vaughn, the Indian Agent, arrived from Fort Benton (half a mile from Fort Campbell), at the same time, Col V. stopping over at St. Jeseph. From Mr. Clark we gather some facts of interest, relative to the state of thongs in the far Northwest.

He reports the Blackfeet Indians (the tribe in the neighborhood of Fort Campbell), together with the Crows, Assimboins and others, quiet and friendly, but that the Sioux, farther down, talk angrilly, are dissatisfied—some of them refused the annuity goods last season, and it is quite possible they may prove troublesome to the steamers which are to go up there in June on their yearly tour with supplies, and for the robes at the upper forts. He also reports that there is very strong talk—more than ever before—of the Sioux going up in a body to wage war on the Crows and Assimboins. The Sioux are the strongest of Indian tribes; but, as the Crows and Assimboins are united and prepared, expecting a small attack from the Blackfeet it is probable they will defend themselves successfully.

Mr. Clark says, 'n reference to the disease which broke out among the buffalo, deer, and other game last season, destroying so many of them, that its ravages were confined to the south wide of the Missouri, and

broke out among the building, deer, and other game last season, destroying so many of them, that its ravages were confined to the south side of the Missouri, and that it seems to have disappeared as suddenly as it came, nothing of the kind having been reported since the Fall. The quantity of furs, robes, and other skins, to come down the Missouri this season, will be about equal to last year's receipts.

The water in the Upper Missouri was very low, but with the warm weather and melting snow, there will

The water in the Upper Missouni was very low, but with the warm weather and melting snow, there will seen be a good stage of navigation. The spring thereaway had been a very late, but yet not a very cold one.

Mr. Clark and partners took it quite leisurely this trip (it is an annual affair, to purchase Indian goods, provisions, &c.), and were 43 days on the way, traveling by daylight only. The first 550 to 360 miles traveling by daylight only. The first 330 to 360 miles (or 750 to 800 by the river); above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, they came on horseback; thence they eame in a yawl or small boat all the way down to Sioux City; thence to St. Joseph by stage, and hither by railroad. Last year Mr. C. came all the way to Sioux City in a row boat, and traveling night and day, reached that place in the short space of eight days. Probably in thirty days, or by June 1, the Chippewa, Spread Eagle, and other steamers will start back with their different companies and their outfits.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI .-- The first shock the recent earthquake at Hayti was on the 8th ult. It was plainly perceptible among the shipping, causing a trembling sensation and a sound similar to the rumbling trembling feneation and a sound similar to the rumbling of chain cables over a rocky bottom. Many merchants closed their stores and lived in temporary sheds and they found it necessary to keep a constant guard over their property to prevent pillage. During the night of the 11th the shocks were very frequent, but on the 12th and 13th there were but two shocks. The only demage was the cracking of a few walls; but when the brig left the excitement continued, and the people were still anxious, not knowing what moment might involve them in fearful losses of life and property. The enercid harometer indicated 30.10 to 301, and on the first two days was at 31. No change whatever The aneroid barometer indicated 30.10 to 301, and on the first two days was at 31. No change whatever took place in the magnet. **Cape Haytien reports no less of life, although several walls and a few houses fell. News has arrived of several houses being thrown down in the interior, and some lives being lost. The weather throughout was fine. In Port-an Prince one house was thrown down, but no lives were lost. Severaly houses were thrown down in the south of the island. A vessel reports having felt the shocks of the Sch of April very sensibly when she was off Cape St. Seventy houses were thrown down in the south of the island. A vessel reports having feit the shocks of the Sh of April very sensibly when she was off Cape St. Nicholas Mele. The first motion perceived at Gonaives, on the morning of the Sth, was a slight undulation of the earth, apparently from south to north, then a cracking and creaking sound in all the timbers of the rouses, and finally a jumping or heaving motion of the whole building, as if the ground were alternately raised and depressed, creating a very unpleasant sensation. It was not till the evening of that day, however, that the people were forced to leave their dwellings. We shall probably have further news from the hired in a few days. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, President Verplance in the chair.

From the weekly statement it appears that the number of emigrants arrived at this port to date was 13,-778. Total same period last year, 11,194. Balance in the Bank, \$20,279 57.

A communication was received from the Quarantine Commissioners, asking the Board to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee from that Board, relative to making arrangements for the reception of patients and passengers suffering from contagious diseases, who might arrive from Southern ports.

Mr. Jellinghaus moved to decline granting the request, on which a lengthy discussion ensued, resulting in the defeat of Mr. J's motion.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, and the Counsel of the Board was invited to meet with the joint committee.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, and the Counsel of the Board was invited to meet with the joint committee.

Mr. Jellinghaus was directly opposed to the matter. He said that they had been appointed trustees of the Emigrant Fund, and it was plainly their duty to take care of the emigrants who had contributed to it, and not to meddle themselves with the public health of New-York and Brooklyn. There were other officers whose duty it was look after those matters, and he thought it would be better to refer the subject to the Boards of Health of those cities.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Carrigan:

Whereas The Legislature at its last Session passed an act antering and empowering the Board of Supervisors of the County of Richmond to adjust, settle, compromise and pay off any and all claims and rights of action existing against said County in favor of the Commissioners of Emigration growing out of the hurring, injury, and destruction of the Marine Respitals and other buildings and property at Quarantine, belonging to said other buildings and property at Quarantine, belonging to said other buildings and property at Quarantine, belonging to said other buildings and property at Quarantine, belonging to said otherwas it is desirable to avoid the expense and delay which will necessarily result from the prosecution of and claims to judgment in the suits now pending legalant said County to recover and claims, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration against said county growing out of the destruction or injury of the Marine Hospital, and other buildings and property belonging to on held in trust by said Commissioners at Quarantine on the first and second days of September, 1858, and that said Committee report to this Board as soon as practicable the terms on which said claims and demands can be compromised and settled. Carried.

Mesers, Carrigan, Purdy, and the President were appointed a Committee to confer with the Quarantine Com

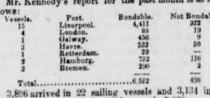
Mr. Jellinghaus moved that the Sexton at the Mr. Jellinghaus moved that the Sexton at the Quarantine Grounds be discharged, for the reason that it involved an unnecessary expenditure of money. He did not think it worth while paying a man \$25 for doing nothing. Referred to the Staten Island Committee.

A resolution was adopted directing Vice-President Crabtree to demand the furniture now in possession of Dr. Jerome, in order that it might be removed with the rest of the Courantine effects to Ward's Island.

rest of the Quarantine effects to Ward's Island.

The matter of purchasing coal for the use of the Department, for the ensuing year, was brought up and referred to the Vice-President with power.

Mr. Kennedy's report for the past month is as fol-



3,896 arrived in 22 sailing vessels and 3,134 in 7 steamers. Total arrivals for the month, 7,030.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters. The resignations of George L. Downe, of
the Fourteenth Ward, and Capt. Shaurman and Officer
Cumpeton, of Brooklyn, were received and accepted.
A letter was received from Russell Stargis, President
of the Pilot Commissioners, thanking the Board for the
kindness with which they responded to the call for removing obstructions from the Harbor and North River.
At the request of Capt. Walling, Officer Dusenbury
was detailed to the Detective force.
Daniel B. Applegate was appointed patrolman for
Brooklyn.

Daniel B. Applegate was appointed patromain for The Sanitary Company, in addition to their usual re-port of unclean houses, reported the three-story brick building No. 281 Mott street in a dangerous condition. There is no foundation wall, the building being erected on stills; the beams on the first floor are rotted off: the walls in front have bulged out, and the house is

on stills; the beams on the lirer noor are rotted out the walls in front have bulged out, and the house is liable to fail at any moment.

The Governor still has under consideration the matter of the appointment of another Commissioner. Supervisor Briggs and ex-Judge Ulisboeffer are talked of, and the friends of Mr. Sallman, the President of the late Board, are making strenuous exertions to secure his appointment to the position.

The action of the Board a day or two ago, relative to the matter of restoring the office of roundsmen, is creating considerable talk throughout the force, and the applicants for the position are very numerous. There are now four sergeants allowed to each Precinct, whose prescribed duty is to visit their respective plateons and keep the records, all of which they might continue to do as heretofore, without overtaxing their constitutions. Each sergeant has command of a plateon, and he is obliged to visit the men once or twice during every tour of dety. Another sergeant at the time has command of the Station-House, the other two officers being relieved.

The robbie will suffer by this action of the Commissions.

will suffer by this action of the Commis stoners, as the appointment of roundsmen will diminish the patrol force 54 men, two for each Precinct, and the Sergeants, whose duties are at no time very la-borious, will be the only ones benefited. Although the new office does not afford any carries with it some little honor, and will lessen materially the labor of the appointees.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Gen. Tom Thumb appears at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington street, this afternoon and evening. See advertisement.

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. -At the last meeting of the Board an appropriation of \$25,000 was carried for the purpose of erecting a new building, to contain suitable rooms for the assembling of the Board, offices for the deposit of books for the Secretary and Financial Clerk, the City Superintendent of Public Schools, the Superintendent of Buildings. Committee-Rooms, &c. No site has been definitely selected, but it appears to be understood that the structure will be erected on the plot occupied by the present building, in Red Mook Lane, near Fulton avenue.

THE OFFICES IN THE GIET OF THE NEW COMMON Council .- A great deal of interest is manifested by those in search of positions in the gift of the Common Council as to the selections of the Democratic caucus. The new Board will meet on Monday next, and the City Hall is daily crowded with applicants for office. There is an average of about half a dozen for each place. The Democratic members have had several meetings, but have not yet succeeded in reconciling conflicting claims. The favorites at present, however for the various positions may be stated as follows, and in regard to which very little, if any, alteration will For President-Martin Kalbfleisch, the present popul

lar President. City Clerk-William G. Bishop, with the proviso that the friends of certain Aldermen be provided with clerkships. Inspectors of Pavements-Henry Corr and James McGill. Meat Inspectors-Michael Walsh and Dennis Gargan. Clerks of the Courts-Michael Walsh for Cornwell's Court; John Burtis for Voorhies' Court; Thomas A. Gregory for Morehouse's Court. Keeper of the City Hall-John A. Flansgan, For Clerkship of the Third District Court there are so many applicants that a selection can hardly be made. The Clerkship of the Old Market is to go to Second Ward man. Although the Democrats have a majority of two, it

s not so sure that their candidates will be elected, as it has heretefore happered that the opposition have carried several of their men by the aid of some of those who took an active part in the caucus of the other party, and it may be so this time.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE QUICK AND THE DEAD. AN OUTRAGE ON THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.—Some two or three weeks since the Trustees of a Dutch Reformed Church, who are the owners of a butch produced of Remsen and Waterbury streets. E. D., procured from the Mayor a permit to remove, a number of bodies from their original reating-place to another part of the cometery, to enable a number of the Trusrees to sell a portion of the ground fronting on Remsen street. A number of men were at once set to work, and within street, a number of men were at once set to work, and within street. A number of men were at once set to work, and within which were only intered a year ago, have been distintered and buried in a deep trench dug in one corner of the burial ground, said trench being about seven feet by five, and deep enough to hold them all.

The effluxia arising from the disinterment is so horrible as to be a positive unisance to the whole neighborhood, and greatly to endanger the health and perhaps the lives of those who live in endanger the health and perhaps the lives of those who live in endanger the health and perhaps the lives of those who live in made at the Slath Precinct Station-House by those affected, and

it is known that to the present time three persons are dan by sick from disease superinduced by this horrible damps one hole of a heap of human remains of persons, many of

Two Police Justices Holding one Office.—At the Fifth Police District of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards the office of Police Justice is claimed by Jastice Ryder and Mr. Anthony J. Walter. Both gentlemen ecupy a seat side by side in court, and both attempt to cenduct a case at the same time. Deputy Superintendent Polit has instructed the police to recognize either one that signs himself "Police Justice," and let them settle the matter themselves. A case was up before these gentlemen on Toseday afternoon, when Justice Ryder wanted the case adjourned over, but Mr. Walter would not agree with him. The Police Clerk finally adjourned the case to suit his own convenience.

A New Hose Company.—A new company, named Cashow Hose No. 12, in honor of the Alderman of the First Ward, was recently organized by the election of Depaty Circumstrates and have just taken possession of the new quarters assigned to them in Joralemon street, near Forman street. Next week the Company will be ready for active duty.

FILLING A VACANCY.—Mr. Daniel L. Northup has been elected Vice-President of the Board of Education to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John G. Bergen. Mr. Northup is a popular member of the Water Commission.

IRON LETTER BOXES.—Arrangements are about being made to locate iron letter boxes at the most convenient points throughout the city.

MILITARY.—The 13th Regiment were to turn out in full dress on Friday evening for a street drill. They will form at the City Armory at 8 o'clock, under the command of Col. Abel Smith.

BURGLARY -The house of Mr. Robert Boyd, N 78 Union street, was feloniously entered on Monday night, and robbed of articles of silver ware valued at \$200. The burglars succeeded in escaping. A considerable number of burglaries have recently been perpetrated in South Brooklyn.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-May 2.- Before Justice Mullin.

SUPREME COURT—CHARDER—May 2.— Before Justice
MULLIN.

THE WATROUS FRAUDS—HALF A MILLION INVOLVED.
Simon and Jacob Mussina agt. Charles Stillman et al.

This is a suit to recover buck a large amount of property in the town of Brownsville, Texas, alleged to have been obtained from plaintiff through a conspiracy between Judge Watrous, of the United States District Court of Texas, and the defendant Stillman. An order was unade a few months ago for the examination of the defendant Stillman, but before the examination of the defendant Stillman, but before the examination was finished the defendant obtained a post-ponement until the 5th of March last, to enable him to go to Texas and attend to his business. Not appearing on the 5th of March, notice of motion to strike out his answer was served by the plaintiff. On Monday the motion was argued.

Mr. Gardner, on behalf of the plaintiff, made a motion to strike out the answer of Mr. Charles Stillman, under section 394 of the Code, for his non-appearance in Court as a witness, in accordance with an order produced by himself to the effect that the further hearing of the case should be postponed from November 3, 1839, to March 5, 1860.

Mr. Clartz, for the defendant, in order to show why Mr. Stillman and left. Mr. Stillman saving zone to Texas, an appeal from the order adjourning the case to March 5 was taken to the General Term. That appeal was still pending and undetermined. In the mean time, the defendant's affidavits show that he is consined by his business in Brownsville, Texas. He has a large commercial house there, in which there is about \$50,000 was been accounted to the finite properties of the Way. He had affidavits showing that since that time \$200,000 had been accounted to the striker, been on the American side of the Rio Grande, besieging Brownsville, and had there is some \$70,000 worth of merchandise, and there is some \$70,000 worth was that Cortinalhad, during the greater part of the Winter, been on the American side of the Rio Grande, besieging Brownsville,

there died a short time ago, and he had no other person whom he could leave in charge of his business. Counsel fully expected that Mr. Stillman would be here, as he had written to him to return.

Ex. Judge Edmonds, for the plaintiffs, stated that the evidence of the defendant was relied upon to make out the plaintiff case. A suit had been brought by this plaintiff against Judge Watrons and Stillman for a compliracy in attempting to definad him out of his property in Brownsville. Mr. Stillman was found here, and he was examined as a witness, as a substitute for various commissions to be issued to Maxico and Tenat to proveit. The examination proceeded until the counsel asked for this postponement until Spring. This was resisted by plaintift, but he Justice decided to adjourn the case. An appeal was taken from that order, but it was not possible to have it heard, and the plaintiff wated until the 5th of March, and notice of this motion was then given. It was uncertain whether Mr. Stillman would ever come back. The papers in the case showed that it was not his intention to return. After the decision adjourning the case to Maxis, Mr. Stillman was again summoned as a witness, to be examined in a suit which the plaintiff had brought against Judge Watrons. He cheyed the summons, but, under the advice of his counsel, refused to be examined, and left the court-room. An attachment was obtained against him, and put into the hands of the Sheriff, but he had gone. Counsel therefore asked that defendant's answer be stricken out. He knew the remedy was severe, but when the answer should be stricken out, the plaintiff could recover haif a million dollars of which he had been defranded. The plantiffs sought to prove by Mr. Stillman that they had been defranced of half a million of dollars. The greater part of plantiffs case had been established by the examination of sich Stillman to have he additional facts proved and the residue of the questions answered, plaintiffs supposed they could make out their entire case. The Judge woul

Cozzens agt. Higgins.—Motion for a new trial denied, with \$10 costs of opposing.
Stern et al. agt. Hamburger et al.; Herrman et al.
agt. The Same; Fakenstein agt. The Same.—Complaint in each
case dismissed without costs to either party as against the other.

est. The Same: Falkenstein agt. The Same.—Company in the case dismissed without costs to either party as against the other.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—May 2.—Before Judge Garnison, and Justices Stillwrill and Strukers.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, John Leary, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to assault and battery simply, which was accepted. On the 18th December last defendant had a quarrel with a grocer, named Kingalage, and selicing a gun pointed it at him. Leary's brother-in-in-w took hold of the gun to prevent serious consequences, when it was accidentally discharged, and the load penetraged his own leg. As it appeared evident that he did not intend to shoot his brother-in-law, the District Attorney consecuted to one of the place of guilty to the lesser offense. He was sentenced to the Feutentiary for rineig days.

James Duffy and James Mechan, indicted for drunkenness, were fined \$110 each.

Adam Hauft and George Walters were convicted of assault and battery upon a policeman named Conrady, in a Fulton attended in the content of the property of the property of the property of the property of the standing between Hauft and Conrady, and, meeting socientaly, the former made an attack upon the other, slaued by Walter. Hauft was fined \$50, and Walters \$25.

James McCluskey, the keeper of a liquor-store in Ferry place, was tried and convicted for carrying a siung-shot, which he attempted to use on Officer Oats of the Third Precinct, who tried to arrest him for disorderly conduct. The Court sentenced McCluskey to State Frison for one year.

John Badler was convicted of an aggravated assault and battery upon John Schack, at a saloon in fast New York, some week since, for which he was fined \$25, after which the Court adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The splendid steam-frigate Niagara is fitting up and

will convey the Japanese Embassy to Japan, or elsewhere if required. Mr. Delno, the Naval Constructor, has just returned from Washington, where he has been on official duty connected with the fitting out of the Niagara. He says the Secretary of the Navy gave ordere to fit her out forthwith, regardless of expense. She is in very good trim at present, consequently there will be but little to do on her, except to build a new cabin on the spar deck for the accommodation of the Commissioners, put her maste in, and paint her. She will be ready in less than two weeks, and will sail forthwith for Panama, via Cape Horn, where she will meet the Japanese Commissioners on their return to Japan, and convey them to Yeddo, the capital of their country. The Embassy will not be landed at this port as heretofore expected, but will be conveyed to Hampton Roads, where a small steamer will be in readiness o take them direct to Washington. There are about t00 men at work in the Navy Yard at precent, and about 300 men working on the Niagara. The men working on the Niagara are all working over-time.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.	
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